Agreement has been signed with Tamil Nadu for Rs. 2182 crore for restoration of 5763 water bodies having a CCA of 4 lakh hectares, with Andhra Pradesh for Rs. 835 crore for restoration of 3000 water bodies with a CCA of 2.5 lakh hectares, with Karnataka for Rs. 268 crore for restoration of 1225 water bodies having a CCA of 0.52 lakh hectare and with Orissa for Rs. 478 crore for restoration of 900 water bodies with CCA of 1.2 lakh hectare.

Conservation of water bodies in Kashmir

3014. PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether conservation of water bodies in Kashmir is receiving any attention in the Ministry; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) and (b) The Government of India approved restoration of 22 water bodies in Kupwara district of Jammu and Kashmir (J&K) at the cost of Rs. 3.06 crore under the pilot scheme for repair, renovation and restoration of water bodies during Tenth Plan period. The Government has further approved a programme for Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies with an outlay of Rs. 10,000 crore for Eleventh Plan. The programme covers all States of the country including Jammu and Kashmir.

Salinity and water logging

3015. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the magnitude of salinity and water logging (sem), in irrigated commands, State-wise and percentage-wise;

(b) the reasons therefor and loss accrued to crop production, how serious is this threat; and

(c) the corrective steps taken and their effectivity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) Central Water Commission has carried out a study on "Assessment of water logging, saline and/or alkaline soils in the commands of all major and medium irrigation commands in all the States of India and Union Territories, using satellite remote sensing". The State-wise data in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) With the start of the planned irrigation development in the post independence era, farmers started using irrigation water (sometimes more than needed) in the irrigated commands. In areas, where drainage was not adequate, this resulted in the rise of ground water table. The seepage from unlined canals further contributed to the problem. The rise in ground water table brought the excessive harmful salts on the land surface causing salinity under waterlogged conditions. The germination of seeds does not take place properly and the root developments are inadequate thereby affecting the health and production of crops under waterlogged conditions. Also, waterlogging causes environmental and ecosystem damage.

(c) Both preventive as well as ameliorative measures are being taken to check water logging and salinity. The preventive measures include lining of canals in vulnerable reaches, on-farm development works such as construction of lined field channels and drains, rotational supply (warabandi) of irrigation water to farmers, conjunctive use of surface and ground water, propagation of improved methods of irrigation among farmers through training, adaptive trials and demonstrations.

Ameliorative measures include construction of surface and sub-surface drains, vertical drainage and bio-drainage for disposal of excess water and leaching of soil to flush out excess salts from root zone of crops. All these measures put together in suitable combination at a particular site effectively address waterlogging problem.

Statement

The State-wise magnitude of salinity and water logging in irrigated commands of Major and Medium Irrigation Projects in the States

(Area in 000 *ha.)*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Total Command Area (Major and Medium)	Total Waterlogged Area (Major and Medium Projects)		Total Salt affected area (Major and Medium Projects)	
			Area	Percentage	Area	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11631.41	28.267	0.24	12.933	0.11
2.	Bihar	5939.255	627.888	10.57	156.887	2.64
3.	Chhattisgarh	2009.823	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Goa	38.120	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Gujarat	5334.172	265.260	4.97	307.320	5.76
6.	Haryana	3868.356	16.459	0.43	19.393	0.50
7.	Himachal Pradesh	35.83	0.261	0.73	0.00	0.00
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	269.80	3.97	1.47	0.075	0.03
9.	Jharkhand	399.477	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Karnataka	4012.862	0.00	0.00	5.781	0.14
11.	Kerala	935.20	12.33	1.32	3.997	0.43
12.	Madhya Pradesh	4862.888	0.543	0.01	4.410	0.09
13	Maharashtra	7696.820	426.408	5.54	34.541	0.45
14.	Orissa	2640.77	85.99	3.26	34.78	1.32
15.	Punjab	4471.190	34.970	0.78	131.998	2.95

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
16.	Rajasthan	5051.890	8.409	0.17	2.053	0.04
17.	Tamilnadu	2171.885	32.518	1.50	30.696	1.41
18.	Uttarakhand	251.71	0.225	0.09	0.0134	0.01
19.	Uttar Pradesh	23400.763	126.681	0.54	283.146	1.21
20.	U.T. (Pudducherry)	11.50	0.047	0.41	0.053	0.17
21.	West Bengal	3412.493	46.40	1.36	6.47	0.19
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Assam	326.02	2.092	0.64	0.00	0.00
24.	Manipur	68.41	0486	0.71	0.00	0.00
25.	Meghalaya	3.40	0.056	1.65	0.00	0.00
26.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21.	Nagaland	6.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29.	Tripura	25.76	0.023	0.09	0.00	0.00
	INDIA:	88895.62	1719.279	1.93	1034.541	1.16

National Water Mission

3016. SHRI T.T.V. DHINAKARAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to launch a National Water Mission to provide drinking water to all citizens of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA) : (a) to (c) Government has decided to launch "National Water Mission" under National Plan on Climate Change. The objectives of the National Water Mission are conservation of water, minimizing wastage and ensuring its more equitable distribution both across and within States. Water is a State subject and State Governments are responsible to provide drinking water to all citizens. To supplement the efforts of the States, financial assistance is provided to the States through a centrally sponsored scheme, Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) of the Department of Drinking Water Supply, Ministry of Rural Development. The name of the programme has been changed to National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) with effect from 1.4.2009. Under this, the State Governments are competent to plan, sanction and implement rural water supply schemes from the funds provided under NRDWP.